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PROPRIETORS.

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GEO. D. PRENTICE, Editors.
PAUL SPENCER, Local Editor and Reporter.
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

For Judge of Court of Appeals,
R. K. WILLIAMS,
OF GREEN COUNTY.

District composed of Allen, Butler, Breckinridge, Bell and Calloway, Caldwell, Crittenden, Christian, Daviess, Edwards, Franklin, Greenup, Harlan, Johnson, Kentucky, Henderson, Hopkins, Livingston, Lyon, Logan, Marshall, McCracken, Muhlenberg, McLean, Ohio, Pendleton, Todd, Trigg, Union, Warren, Adair, Casey, and Webster.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1862.

* Governor Gamble, in his special message to the State Convention of Missouri, says:

"The President of the United States, in a message sent to Congress during its present session, proposed the adoption of a joint resolution directing the willingness of Congress to furnish aid to any State which might be disposed to adopt a measure of gradual emancipation. The language of the resolution proposed is not quoted, but such is its substance."

The resolution as proposed and adopted declares simply that "the United States ought to furnish such aid, not that Congress will furnish it or that Congress is willing to furnish it. The resolution does not rise to the force of an offer to the States, and, accordingly, does not, judged even by the most romantic notions of public courtesy, call for a response. We cannot help thinking, that, if Gov. Gamble had referred to the language of the resolution instead of to his thoughts to his memory for the substance, he would have deemed a special message on the topic scarcely necessary.

The fact is, truly comical required that the aid should be applied for by the States before the General Government took any steps in the case, and the General Government, in acting not only without the solicitation of the loyal States directly concerned but in disregard of the protest of their representatives in Congress, is guilty of a species of grave political impertinence.

No importance, we are sure, is intended.

But impertinence is the effect rigorously construed. Under such circumstances, Gov.

Gamble's official course in other respects.

It runs comically to the ground.

The point, however, is not perhaps of much importance, though, such as it is, it concerns Kentucky equally with Missouri, and on that account is worthy of a passing notice in our columns.

There is in Gov. Gamble's special message another statement that we deem not wholly accurate:

In these conventions are understood to possess all political power, but in actual practice they confine themselves to the measures upon which the people at the time of their election expect them to act.

This is said of conventions representing the people of a State in their sovereign capacity.

It seems to us to involve a fatal constitutional principle.

A convention representing the people of a State in their sovereign capacity is as we conceive a representative body, —as much a representative body as an assembly representing the people in their ordinary legislative capacity.

Both alike are composed of delegates

chosen by the people to represent them in the performance of a special work.

The only difference between the two bodies is that the work for which the people choose the former is higher and less sharply defined than the work for which they choose the latter.

The warrant of a legislature is the constitution;

the warrant of a convention is the decree of election; the former being the agent of the people in their subordinate legislative capacity.

Both, however, are equally agents. Both are equally representative bodies. This appears indisputable.

But a representative body cannot be the depository of sovereign power, for a representative necessarily inferior to his constituency, and cannot rightly go beyond the warrant of his authority, whatever it may be, and however it may be declared. This is a principle which lies at the very foundation of representative government. Without this principle, representative government would be as baseless as the fabric of a vision. Wherefore, the "theory" by which "conventions are understood to possess all political power" is a false theory, and the limits they observe "in actual practice" express the full measure of their real power.

The contrary opinion, we know, flourishes generally in the seceding States, which in their own estimation were carried out of the Union by the omnipotence of conventions, but the opinion is not fit to flourish among a people who are free and who aspire to remain so.

* United States Commissioners and all other officers who are authorized to take bail, &c., should pay particular attention to the following section of the recent act of Congress organizing the Federal court in Kentucky:

Section 8. And be it further enacted, That commissioners appointed by the courts of the United States shall take bail, and also, forsooth, shall be liable to punishment for the safety of their persons, and for good behavior, according to the act of July sixteen, one thousand hundred and ninety-eight, in other offices designated by said acts now made.

There are scores of men in every county of our State, who, although they have avoided any tangible, overt act of treason, have given aid and comfort to the rebellion to such an extent as to justify their being put under bond for their good behavior. Such a bond, properly worded, would deter the wealthy traitors who have remained at home encouraging treason by their conduct and assistance. The authority given to Commissioners in the section recited above is ample enough to reach any case of disloyalty, and, if firmly and judiciously exercised, would do much toward securing the peace of the State.

Let every suspected individual, who, by word or act, is palpably and knowingly encouraging treason, be required to give security that he will conduct himself as a loyal, peaceful, and law-abiding citizen toward the government of the United States; and any act of disloyalty, whether it amounts to an overt act or tends to encourage others to disloyalty, will operate as a forfeiture of the bond. In this way guilty traitors who escape the hangman's rope may catch justice.

We, however, would have this power exercised with discrimination and with the utmost disinterestedness. That some men are guilty affords no excuse for unduly molesting the innocent, any more than the fact that many are innocent is a reason for not dealing vigorously with the guilty. The authorities should act with firmness but not with passion,—with energy and energy, but not with rashness or precipitation.

Humphrey Marshall has a tremendous foundation, but his statements have none at all.

If Beauregard didn't fall at Corinth, nobody ever fell upon any field.

The failure of Gen. Hunter's negro brigade, and the repudiation of his policy by the President, together with the judicial course which has been adopted in the Department of Mail. For the last twelve months, the Avalanche has been formed by the "hot ice," and, having been taken into custody, he vehemently denied being a rebel, and said that he had no more earnest wish than to go among the people of his country and counsel them against participating in the rebellion or opposing the civil or military authorities of the United States. Judge Nuttal is a man of his word. We are much gratified in publishing, below, the proceedings of an unusually large meeting of the citizens of Owen, which was addressed by him on his return from this city after his discharge from custody. We have no doubt that a very large majority of the persons who composed the meeting were men of Southern sympathies, and we rejoice to announce that, even in such a meeting and in such a county as Owen, the resolutions which were of the right kind, were passed unanimously.

Let the prominent men of secession sympathies everywhere throughout Kentucky exert their influence to put down the horrid guerrilla system of warfare and to stop the emigration of armed rebel bands into the rebel Confederacy, and Kentucky will be saved from infinite desolation and misery.

June 16th, 1862.

As a public meeting, number one, of the citizens of Owen county, held at the home of the Owen, Benjamin Haynes was called to the chair, and W. H. Sandford selected secretary. The Hon. E. F. Nuttal highly entertained the large audience.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, who, after retiring, reported the following, which were adopted separately and unanimously, except the second, to which there was one, and only one dissenting vote.

Resolved, That the State of Kentucky is still in Union, and that the State of Kentucky, by us, we owe our allegiance to the Government of the United States, the State of Kentucky, and the laws enacted in obedience thereto.

These words are a very significant admission to us at the present time. Our revolutionary fathers would not employ slaves, and to save the slaves, and to stop the emigration of armed rebel bands into the rebel Confederacy, and Kentucky will be saved from infinite desolation and misery.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 3 A.M.

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The Hon. James Stuart, of Brandenburg, is a candidate for re-election as Judge of Third Judicial District, composed of the counties of Harrison, Madison, Daviess, Hancock, Breckinridge, McLean, Ohio, Grayson, and Larue.

Judge Stuart is a true Union man. He is one of the purest judges in the State. He is a sound lawyer and an elegant gentleman.

The following officers are on duty at the Louisville Barracks: M. R. Scott, Captain United States Infantry; Commanding; Captain Elmer Olis, Fourth United States Cavalry, commanding Park Barracks; Captain M. S. Samuels, First Wisconsin Volunteers, commandant of the Patrol Guards and Barracks No. 3; Captain Nath. Reeder, Thirty-fifth Ohio, commanding Barracks No. 1; Captain Charles A. Colby, Eleventh Illinois, Quartermaster; Lieutenant George E. Scott, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, Post-Adjutant. The general good conduct of the soldiers quartered in the city at present is the best evidence of the efficiency of the officers in charge of the post.

Speaks were made by Hon. John W. Finnell, Wm. C. Marshall of Bracken, M. V. Daley of Campbell, and R. B. Carpenter, Esq., and the Convention adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN LOUDON COUNTY, VA.—A Washington dispatch to the New York World says that the Secretary of War having received complaints that the jail of Loudon county, Virginia, was being used for the detention of the slaves of rebels, and that the rebels of that county were actively co-operating with the authorities of the Confederate States, the matter was referred to General Wadsworth as commander of the Department. Col. Swain, of Scott's Cavalry, was ordered with a detachment of his command to go to Leeburg. After a week's absence the command returned early one evening last week. Col. Swain had a general jail delivery of the negroes confined on rebel account, straightened up things generally, and brought Chief Justice Asa Rogers and Rev. E. H. Morris as prisoners, they refusing to take oath of allegiance, and so far as I can learn, to active in the rebel cause, the reverend gentleman being a member of a rebel post-tbag. Leeburg proves to be a hotbed of secession—the ladies of the place closing the streets to avoid meeting the officers of the cavalry troop, the children singing "Dixie" in front of the quarters, and most of the stores were closed during the stay of the troops.

SICKES OFFENSIVE WEAPONS.—We presume the following caudous story, which appeared in the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, is the kind of weapons most skilfully used by secessionists before the "years of age" referred to by the writer. Mr. Swett, of the New York Senate, and it is more than four years since he was seated there. We do not copy the ridiculous slander to dispense with, but to show what extenuates the imputations are reduced. The writer's article is as follows:

"Seward's PERSONAL NOTE.
Eds. Enquirer: Upon what things have the destitutes of nations! Some score of years ago a Yankee colonel came South and spent a year in our country. He was a scoundrel. The consequence of that visit was that he regretted it, so he left. In short, as nature has made her as polite, she is perfectly adapted to such roles, and our public should recollect that her short engagement terminates in this little week. The manager, in making this brief engagement with Alice, did not reflect that:

"Man won't little hole below,
But wants that little hole."

Henry C. Gassaway, the newly appointed Provost Marshal of Campbell county, Ky., arrested "Squire Jesse Yelton, of Grant's Lick, Campbell county, on Tuesday, and conveyed him to the Newport Barracks. The Cincinnati Commercial says Yelton is well known as a fierce secessionist, and his arrest gives great satisfaction to the Union men of his neighborhood, with whom he had rendered himself extremely obnoxious. Strong efforts were made by some of his rebel friends to procure his release, but without avail. Other arrests will doubtless follow.

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PROPOSALS will be received by the managers of the Insane Asylum at Hopkinsville until the 1st of July, for furnishing the materials and for plastering the east wing of the Asylum, the work to commence on the 1st of September, or at any time when ordered by the managers, and to be completed by the 1st of December next. The specifications may be found in our advertising column.

A soldier named Ericl, who has been in the service of the United States for more than twenty years, having gone through both the Florida and Mexican campaigns, died at the New- port (Ky.) Barracks on Tuesday. Deceased was a native of Baden, Germany, and was a man of considerable culture. He was buried with military honors.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—Private John Butte, a member of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, fell or jumped from the third story window of his boarding house on Water street, and escaped with a few light bruises. He had been a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, and, dreaming that he had an opportunity to escape from a window, threw himself over the street below.

THE PROTEST OF A FRENCH CORRESPONDENT.—A soldier named Ericl, who has been in the service of the United States for more than twenty years, having gone through both the Florida and Mexican campaigns, died at the New- port (Ky.) Barracks on Tuesday. Deceased was a native of Baden, Germany, and was a man of considerable culture. He was buried with military honors.

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UNION CONVENTION IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—This body met at Covington on Tuesday, and delegates from Bracken, Pendleton, Campbell, Kenton, and Harrison were in attendance. All the counties fully represented but the last. Col. T. J. Bradford, of Bracken, presided; J. W. Farrell, of Kenton, and Gustave Arziman, of Campbell, acted as secretaries. Joseph D. Johnson, of Bracken, was nominated for Circuit Judge on the first ballot by 71 votes, over W. W. Trimble 17, and Samuel F. Swartz 12. Oliver W. Root, of Campbell, was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney by 37 votes, over R. B. Carpenter 33. The following resolutions, from a committee of which Gen. John W. Finnell was chairman, were unanimously adopted:

"That Kentucky is for the Constitution as it is, and that the Union must be preserved; and the restoration of the Union is the chief object of the preservation of the State; and the perpetuation of the union of the States are essential to the preservation of liberty."

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THE SHENANDOAH INVASION.—The Baltimore Journal:

"ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., JUNE 18, 1862."

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

"I have just received your letter of yesterday, by Lieutenant Bowell. A copy of a dispatch telegraphed by that officer from St. Louis, to me, reads as follows:

"GENERAL, I have just received your letter of yesterday, by Lieutenant Bowell. A copy of a

